

SG1A

electroencephalograms, electromyograms, and other electrophysiological indicators of a living organism's vital activities.

From a physical point of view, biofields represent the sum total of a known physical characteristic's various components—various ranges of electromagnetic frequencies from those observed through an infrared heat sensor to the gradually changing electrostatic, magnetic components, acoustic, chemical (odors), and so on. The number of a biofield's various components arises from theoretical ideas and is actually observed experimentally. The intensity and nature of these components, of course, vary and depend on the individuality of the subject, on his psychic and physical state.

It is possible systems as complicated as biological systems could generate some sort of field still unknown to modern physics. It is completely possible different numerous physical components of a biofield could interact among themselves, and the resulting interaction develop new qualities not peculiar to any one of the components alone.

Since, generally speaking, this biofield is not an altogether trivial aggregate of known individual physical components, it is a considerably more complex concept. But, of course, it has no relationship to "obscurantism," (unless to impose this "obscurantism" on it with bias or through lack of understanding).

Acknowledgement of the fact a biofield exists (and it is impossible not to acknowledge it) signifies living organisms create prerequisites for long-distance interaction among them and with inanimate (inert) natural objects. However, in order to acknowledge the possibility of such interactions, presence of the abilities of living organisms to perceive various natural physical fields is necessary. These abilities have been established experimentally with absolute veracity in the area of biophysics as well as magnetobiology, electrobiology, and others. Therefore, from a physical point of view, there can be no doubt about the possibilities for remote interaction in living nature. The issue is hardly about quantitative relationships determining the nature of the interaction, distances over which they can actually take place, or about conditions conducive, or, on the other hand, prohibitive for their occurrence. That will be dealt with later.

Phenomena being studied by parapsychologists are so diverse as to make a common assessment of their veracity, their internal mechanisms, hardly possible. These phenomena in their entirety must be classified and stratified, and only then can we begin to analyze them.

In literature over the last few years, it has been suggested parapsychological phenomena be divided into two classes: "cognitive" [информационные] and "physical [силовые]." The idea behind the first comes directly from its name. The second is associated with telekinesis—"mental" influence over physical processes. It is appropriate to stratify—to divide into several levels—each of these classes of phenomena.

In the class of cognitive phenomena, we propose "The Three-Level Concept."

We call the first of these the level of real physical models. Serving as a basis for such determination at that level are the results of direct physical experiments conducted with the aid of technical physical instruments to record physical phenomena, determining, or at least attending, the phenomenon being observed by the parapsychologist.

A typical example of such a level is "near-vision [близковидение]." Thanks to a broadcast